

# The Hawaiian Star

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GEORGE F. HENSHALL .....MANAGER

TUESDAY .....AUGUST 18, 1908

## A VERY DESERVING OBJECT.

The Leper Settlement wants a moving picture machine. Such an apparatus is surely one of the best gifts that could possibly be made to the people of the settlement. Cut off permanently from the world, they can have only this means of seeing anything outside of their own little district. A good moving picture machine, bringing the world to them, as it were, would be an unending source of delight and education. Cannot Honolulu raise the three hundred dollars or so needed to supply a machine, with dynamo? To those able to afford gifts, a better means of giving real help and happiness to less fortunate humanity could hardly be offered. It is estimated that the outfit would cost about \$400, of which the lepers themselves have raised about \$100. The Star will be glad to receive subscriptions or they may be sent to Superintendent McVeigh or the Board of Health.

If Bonine can so place his moving picture machine as to get a fair record of the whirl and swish of molten lava in the pit of Halemaunau he will have a film that should be worth a fortune both to its owners and, as an advertisement, to Hawaii. No art could ever anything like adequately reproduce the intense coloring of the Halemaunau liquid fire, but some idea might be given of the surge of its impressive tides, the whirls and splutterings of its fluid flames, which are as fascinating and awe-inspiring a spectacle as earth affords.

## A MOTION MAP OF THE PACIFIC.

The twelve-foot model of the Cross of the Pacific Roads map, proposed as a feature of Hawaii's exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon exposition, with little miniature steamers on it changed from day to day to show their positions, might better be fitted with mechanism which would show the ships moving to and fro. Probably no very great expense or ingenuity would be required to make the apparatus, which might be formed on the wire cable plan. A huge rounded model map of the Pacific, with Hawaii in the center; and miniature steamers constantly crossing to and from the far distant ports which center here, would certainly attract and hold large crowds.

## CONSERVING THE ARTESIAN WATER.

A recent investigation by the U. S. Geological Survey showed that forty-nine out of fifty-four cities and towns in Northern Indiana obtained their water supplies in whole or in part from underground sources. Forty-two of these have water of the best potable quality. A paper giving the results is published in the current number of Municipal Engineering Magazine which states that the ground waters of the state are derived from glacial drift which underlies it in depths varying from a few feet to several hundred feet in the northern countries, from the alluvial sands and gravels of the river bottoms, or from the sandstones, limestones and shales of the various geologic formations beneath the drift. The waters from all these water-carrying beds contains mineral matters in solution, the quantity and character of the constituents depending upon the formation from which the water is derived and upon the depth of the well. The analyzes may be summarized by stating that practically all limestone waters and waters from gravel wells over 500 feet deep are to be preferred for domestic purposes to waters from gravel wells less than 500 feet deep. For manufacturing or boiler purposes, surface waters are superior, but of the ground waters, those from wells in gravel and between 50 and 100 feet deep average better than others, in that they show the lowest maximum, lowest minimum and lowest average amounts of scale-producing minerals.

For the past few years the ground water level beneath large areas has been falling, having lost 15 to 25 feet in the past twenty-five years. For this reason many people in the country districts who use open wells have found it necessary to deepen their wells or to change from open to driven or drilled wells. There is another way in which the decline of the ground water supply can be proved, that is, by observation of the flowing wells and of water flowing to waste from the casings of old gas wells. People who are familiar with these wells know that many which were drilled years ago have now ceased to flow entirely, and almost every such well diminishes appreciably within a few years. All water-works engineers and superintendents know that they have to install new wells more rapidly than the population is increasing. All evidence goes to show that the ground water level is slowly subsiding.

Such a decline is not peculiar to Indiana. It was observed in the artesian well districts in Florida, where the head in certain sections along the East Coast and St. Johns river has declined notably. It has also been recorded as a result of investigations by the United States Geological Survey in the Great Plains, in Northern Michigan and in Southern California, where the artesian basins have decreased in area, the ground water level has declined and the yield of flowing wells has diminished.

At Chicago the first flowing artesian well was drilled in 1864, and the water rose 80 feet above the surface or 111 above Lake Michigan. The flow has long since ceased and the head has declined until now the water stands 15 or 20 feet below the surface, or 100 feet lower than its original head. In the past there have been a great many flowing wells in Chicago, but the number of wells drilled is so great and the draughts upon the water-bearing strata so heavy that now a flow can rarely be obtained.

Many of the flowing wells areas in Indiana have been personally visited by survey investigators, and the most conspicuous fact noticeable everywhere was the recklessness with which the best ground waters are wasted. Hundreds of wells, from which the pure water from the Niagara limestone are flowing to waste on the surface.

# THE "STAR" SPECIAL ARTICLE PAGE---

Wit, Wisdom, Humor  
Politics and Nonsense

## NATIONAL SOCIETY TO EXCLUDE ORIENTALS

National society.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The remnants of the District of Columbia last night organized a National Anti-Asiatic Immigration League with these officers: Former Representative S. S. Yoder, president; former Representative Frank Clark of Florida, Cotter D. Bride, John H. Brankman of the Central Labor Union and Dr. Charles H. Emmons, vice-presidents; Attorney A. W. Thomas, secretary and Attorney Richard P. Evans, treasurer.

The league adopted a constitution, which says: "The perpetuity of our liberties and of the Republic itself depends upon the question whether or not we can maintain here in our country the Caucasian race and the white man's civilization pure and unimpairing."

The influx of Chinese, Japanese and kindred races into the Pacific and Far West mountain states has already

caused a crisis in the industrial and commercial life of that portion of our land. Unchecked it will soon breed similar and worse troubles in the Middle West and Atlantic states. The great forces of monopoly look with favor upon the introduction of Asiatic labor, not only on the Pacific Slope, but in the mines, shops and industrial centers of the east.

"The excuses that are made against the exclusion of Asiatics, the specious cry raised concerning the so-called Oriental trade, betoken the desire of the monopolistic masters of industry to command and exploit cheap labor—Asiatic labor—here in this land and in this generation. Once a foothold is gained here for such labor long drawn battling and warfare itself will be necessary before the American people are finally freed therefrom."

"Only American-born citizens are eligible for membership in the league."

## HOW IT FEELS TO BE HANGED

Writing to Spare Moments (July) Rev. J. T. Mann tells of the sensations experienced by one who is being hanged. He tells his story as follows:

I was hung as a Confederate spy at Fort Barrancas, Fla. I spent four minutes physically and spiritually between earth and heaven. Then a Yankee sergeant, believing me to be the wrong man cut me down.

My first sensation when the board was kicked from under my feet was that a steam boiler inside me was about to explode. Every vein and blood-vessel to and from my heart seemed charged with an oppressive fullness that must find an avenue of escape. The nervous system throughout its length was tingling with a painful, prickling sensation, the like of which I never felt before or since. Then followed the sense of an explosion, as if a volcano had erupted. This seemed to give me relief, and the pain gave

way to a pleasurable feeling, one very desirable could it be secured without death. With this sensation a light broke in upon my sight, a light of milky whiteness, yet, strange to say, so transparent that it was easier to pierce with the eye than the light of day. Then came into my mouth a taste of sweetness the like of which I have never since known. And I felt myself moving on, with a consciousness of leaving everything behind. Then I heard the sweetest harp accompaniment by myriads of voices.

And the sensation of coming back to life after I had been cut down was just as painful as the first feeling of hanging. It was acute torture. Every nerve seemed to have a pain of its own. My nose and fingers were seats of the most excruciating agony. In half an hour the pain was all gone, but I would not go through the experience again for the wealth of the Indies.

## THE NEW RAT LEPROSY

BY E. S. GOODHUE, M. D.

I noticed the other day in one of the Honolulu papers (I forget which), a reference to this "new" disease in rats.

It is only right that Dr. William B. Wherry, bacteriologist to the San Francisco Board of Health, should have his full credit in the matter.

Up to June last he had made over 30,000 examinations of rats, and among these discovered two "ill of the leprosy-like disease due to acid-fast bacilli."

Of these both were females, one found in San Francisco and the other in Oakland, between February and March last.

Later, namely some time in June, two more specimens were discovered, male and female, in a store in Oakland.

Of the first specimens Dr. Wherry says:

"My particular attention was called to the rats by the general subcutaneous congestion; the congestion and hypertrophy of the cutaneous, axillary and inguinal lymph glands; the presence of minute, yellowish tubercles in the subcutis; and the irregular, nodular thickening of the skin. Externally there was a noticeable alopecia, especially about some of the largest nodular thickenings which had ulcerated. No fleas could be found on either rat."

But of the two later findings the Doctor writes:

"The inmates of a store had noticed the female in their basement for some days previous to its capture and set a trap for it owing to its scabby, hairless and sickly appearance. The anatomic findings were as above described, excepting that the male specimen showed no cutaneous ulceration."

One flea found on the male specimen was ground up on a slide and stained by the tubercle method. It contained no acid-proof bacilli. No microorganisms were found in preparations stained with the ordinary aniline dyes. In decinormal caustic soda preparations numerous rod-like bodies were found. In each preparation the morphologic resemblance to the bacilli in leprosy was striking, but when less acid was used—the rods appeared thicker and more like the tubercle bacilli—Smears from the skin ulcers showed that these were discharging numbers of bacilli.

The histologic changes in the skin were strikingly like those found in leprosy; but the bacilli and the so-called lepra cells crowded with them, were much more numerous than in any leprosy sections I have studied.

Owing to accidents my wild rat and guinea pig inoculation experiment were failures.

Two white rats inoculated subcuta-

neously over two months ago are still under observation and appear to be unaffected."

During May of the current year, Dr. G. W. McCoy of San Francisco has discovered seven rats with the same diseases described by Dr. Wherry. These were in and about San Francisco, while in 1901 Dr. Wherry's assistant, found in Chinatown a "number of such rats—although at that time the nature of the disease was unknown."

\* Reprint from Jour. Am. Med. Ass'n, June 6, 1908.

Under date July 14, Dr. Wherry writes me that 20 diseased rats have been found in Oakland, and 30 in San Francisco, all similarly affected with the "leprosy-like bacilli."

Although to some the new phase of this old disease (if it is leprosy), may seem very recent, it is not so.

Stefansky in 1903 described the disease in a medical journal, and his paper was widely discussed.

Both the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in 1905, and the Indian Plague Commission in 1907, took the matter up and published reports, and during the present year Dr. Brinkerhoff of Honolulu has found a few diseased specimens here.

Since the possibility was suggested in 1903, several investigators have been working along this line, and many who have not published reports, have confirmed in their own laboratories the evidence offered by others.

It is interesting and also educative to know that a number of years ago a certain medical incumbent on Molokai at the Leper Settlement—a man of doubtful qualifications and quackish tendencies no doubt,—stated that he had found leprosy to exist or be possible to dogs, cats and other domestic animals which were exposed to the disease.

The mere suggestion of such a thing was pooh-poohed by scientific medical men who knew anything about leprosy, yet here we are finding out by slow and careful investigation that rats get (and probably give) leprosy.

Let us not make light of any statement based on observation, whether the observer be an ignorant milkmaid or a quack.

Honolulu, Aug. 17, 1908.

SHOULD BE KEPT IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

As a result of saving my child I regard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a medicine which should be in every household.—John Adams, Merchant, Gold River, Nova Scotia. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

Judging from their talk, some men might be successful at running windmills.

## Tales Worth Telling

### IN THE WOOD.

Keep Sweet!" the robin in the tree chirps forth his cherry song to me. So many times, as though he knew That I was sorrowful and blue; Still from his perch, high overhead "Keep sweet! Keep sweet! Keep sweet!"

he said,  
And if you listen you may hear His message musical with cheer. "Cheer up!" I heard it all along The way, from trees came forth the song

So many times as though the words Were messages from cherry birds. Through all the wood their music rang. "Cheer up! Cheer up! Cheer up!" they sang.

And if you listen you may hear The message hopeful with good cheer, "Don't fret!" I heard the branches stir With many a hopeful messenger Who in his wisdom seemed to know That I was worn and grieving so. So from the branches overhead "Don't fret! Don't fret! Don't fret!"

he said,  
Until in listening I forgot My troubles all and fretted not.

—J. W. FOLEY.

### HE WENT UP ONE.

In a school in a small Fifeshire vil-

lage the other day the teacher was taken the class some time to master giving a lesson in subtraction. It had the mysteries of addition, and in this rule she found them no less dull. Driven to desperation by the stupidity of their replies, she rashly promised three whole pennies to the child who gave her the smartest answer.

"Of course," she explained for the 20th time, "you can only subtract things of the same name. For instance, you can't take 8 marbles from 16 years, or four horses from seven pence."

A hand shot up at the back of the class and the teacher broke off to inquire what was the matter.

"Please, miss," squeaked a small boy's voice, "can't you take three pennies from one purse then?"

The rector's wife rather objected to the gardener being a single man, especially as he lived in a quiet, picturesque cottage.

"You know," she said to him one day, "the first gardener that ever lived had a wife."

"Quite right, ma'am," replied the gardener, "but I've heard tell, ma'am, that he didn't keep his job very long after he got her."—Chicago Journal.

Pete—"I see where de president had a 'corking time.'"

Bill—"Oh, dat ain't so much. My old man has a corking time every day."

Pete—"On de level?"  
Bill—"Sure! He works in a bottling place."

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